

CARE in Vietnam



care

GBV- ISSUE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ETHNIC MINORITY POVERTY REDUCTION



CARE in Vietnam

- An international humanitarian organization fighting global poverty and social injustice
- Works in 84 countries
- Works in 23 provinces in Vietnam since 1991
- Special focus on working with women and girls to bring lasting change in their lives and communities.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV): The CONCEPT

- Gender based violence is violence directed at an individual, male or female, based on his or her specific gender role in society (*Human Right Watch, 2002*).
- CARE consider GBV are any harm done to another, against that person's will, based on gender: in other words, violence sanctioned by social norms about appropriate behaviours, characteristics and roles of women and of men.

Men build house

(Breadwinner,
make decision)

- If a man who cannot earn money much for the family:
 - Blame of himself...
 - Tries to prove his masculinity by violence

Women build home

(Housework, take care of the family members...)

- If a woman who does not do such work as well as expected:
 - Be violated
 - Be prohibited
 - Be quarreled



GBV FORMS

- GBV includes:
 - Physical: bit, using weapon to hit, slap, kick
 - Psychological: scold and curse, insult, prohibit
 - Sexual: forces sex, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, forced marriage, honour death...
 - Economic:
- .

SURVIVORS - PERPETRATORS

- Occur to women and men, girls and boys,
- Perpetrators:
 - Intimate partners or family members
 - Acquaintance or strangers
- Where:
 - At home or in any other settings

CAREs GBV Research Project (2013): Desk Review of Gaps in GBV Research on Ethnic Minorities

1. Methodology of desk review

- a. 82 government legal and policy documents (2005-2013)
- b. 96 peer-reviewed articles (2005-2013)
- c. 16 program and evaluation reports/briefings (2005-2013)
- d. 23 in-depth interviews and consultant meetings with key stakeholders
- e. *National Study on Domestic Violence in Viet Nam, 2010*
4838/1092EM or 22.58% EM: Tay (218), Nung (131), Thai (132), Hmong (110), Muong (53), Hoa (43), Dao (40), others (64)
- f. SPSS analysis on UN Women costing survey (2012)
 - Rapid assessment of domestic violence against Tay and Nung women in Lang Son province (10)

Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Vietnam

- **Women in Vietnam:** The lifetime prevalence of physical and/or sexual partner violence of women in Vietnam was 34%, and 54% of women had experienced emotional abuse in their lives.
- **Ethnic Minority Women:** 27% (280) ethnic minority women reported having experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime.
- Women of Kinh, Muong and Hoa ethnicity faced the highest rates of GBV.



Prevalence DV in EM Women from UN Women Costing Study (2012)

1053 Kinh Women / 166 EM Women or 15.7% EM

Nung (71), Tay (49), Hoa (5), Muong (2), other (38)

- **Emotional:** 48.8% EM / 28.9% Kinh
- **Sexual (“unwanted sex”):** 22.3% EM / 13.3% Kinh

GBV ECONOMIC TOLL ON THE PEOPLE AND THE COUNTRY

- Annual financial costs of GBV to national economies:
 - ❖ A \$8.1 billion in Australia
 - ❖ £23 billion in the United Kingdom;
 - ❖ Between US\$8.3 billion and US\$12.6 billion in the United States.
- In Vietnam: GBV accounted for 1.41% of the GDP in Viet Nam that stood at 2,536,000 billion VND in 2010

GBV ECONOMIC TOLL ON THE PEOPLE AND THE COUNTRY

- Women experiencing violence earn 35% less than those not abused.
- In Vietnam, an estimate of overall productivity loss comes to 1.78% of GDP

THE RISK OF REMOTE ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN (REMW)

- REMW are more likely to be poor because of their isolation,
- More likely to be marginalized because of their lower social status in comparison to ethnic minority men.
- Violence makes REM women more vulnerable to poverty.
 - It affects their productivity and earnings
 - Prevents them from participating fully in social and economic activities.

THE GAP IN RESEARCH

- The data available on GBV are not disaggregated by ethnicity.
- Data is lack of analytical depth, overlooking in particular relations between the EM groups themselves, and relations between individual EM groups and the majority Kinh.
- Little is known about gender-based violence against ethnic minorities in the public sphere although Several recent studies note incidents of sexual abuse and the prevalence of sexual violence among Northern ethnic minorities.

GAP IN POLICY AND INTERVENTION

- GBV/ Domestic violence is not in EM action plan
- The lack of coordination among government bodies in developing a legal framework on DV
- It is not the priority :
 - It is considered as individual and family concern

CONCLUSION

- It is clear that, GBV is not only a problem for individuals
- It is the issue for society and the economic toll of GBV should be an alarm to any poverty reduction or sustainable programming.

RECOMMENDATION

- More in- depth research on the prevalence and on the cultural and social causes of the GBV must be carried out.
- The program design should be consulted with gender or GBV experts
- GBV prevention or response might be a part of the program or be integrated in major components



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING